THE BALLAD OF BREAKNECK. MISS M. C. PIKB.

[Harper's Magazine for December.] The sun shines out on the mountain crest; Far down the valley the shadows fall;
All crimson and gold is the glowing west;
And wheeling and staring the eagles call.
The good ship rides with a filling sail; The sailers are calling, "Away! away!
We must stem the tids ere the north wind fail;
The night and the beeze brook no delay."

The young mate linger upon the strand
Near a dusky maiden with flushing cheek;
In his broad brown pain he holds her hand,
And eager and low as the words they speak. "Weep not Nekama; ishall return; Wait for me here on the mountain-side; When the woods in their autumn glory burn, I shall come again to daim my bride.

Slowly the Indian lifts her head: Dry is her cheek and dear her eye. 'Nekama will wait as thon hast said; The son of the pale-face can not lie. Seeking thy sails on thestream below,
Under the shade of thetall pine tree,
When the beeches are gold and the sumachs

From the mountain top 1 shall watch for

The sailors are calling; the broad sails flap; From his neck Direk losens his great gold Flings the gleaming links in Nekama's lap, Then springs to the shalbp's stern again. The stout ash bends to the rower's will

When he turns to Nekama, waiting still, ad, but calm in her savage pride. Sails the ship under high Co' Nest, Wearing and tacking in Martyrs' Reach, While Dirck looks back with a man's unrest, Fade the sails to a vague while speck; Loom the mountains hazy and tall;

Till the small boat reaches the vessel's side.

Direk watches still from the tessel's deck, And the girl moves not, though the night-dews A year has passed, and upon the hills Scarlet and russet have faded to brown; No sound is heard but the flowing rills; The summer's voices are husted and gone. A late sad crow on a bare beech top Caws and swings in an autumn wind; The dead leaves fall, and the acorn's drop

Breaks the stillness and scares the hind. Wrapped in her planket Nekama stands. Beans the horizon with eager eye. Late he lingers. She clasps her hands, And a sadness dims her wide dark eye. it a mist o'er the distant shore Look how the maiden's dusky lace

Glows and brightens! A moment more,

And the white speck changes, and grows apace. "Me comes! he comes!" From the wigwams near Cather the braves and squaws again; Fleked is the river with light cances, liden with gifts for the welcome guest; The spoils of the chase let him freely choose;

Cose to the ship are the frail barks pressed. Brown and still as a bronze relief, Strly Nekama keeps her place Behid her father, the Mohawk chief, Wb, plumed and tall, with a painted face, Grasing a spear in his nervous hand, Loging in vain one face to see, Turnand utters his proud demand:

Dirk Brandsen comes not : where lingers he "He as wedded a dame of wealth and state;
He as 'n o more for many a day—
God and us all like happy fate!"
Dark gives the brow of the angered sire: Can to white man lie like a Huron knave?

The eyeof the maiden burn like fire. But bemein is steady, her words are brave. From hebosom she drags the great gold chain; Dashedt the captain's feet it lies: "Take bat to the traitor his gift again; Nekamhas learned how a pale-face lies!"

Proudly s, steps to her light canoe; Bends h paddle at every stroke; The gracet bark o'er the waters flew, Nor wistney a woman's heart had brobe. Up the moltain Nekama hies;

Stands into pine tree's shade again; Seans the see with her wide wild eyes; Moans liki creature in mortal pain. The dark ends crowd round the mountain

Caws the cay on the bough o'erhead; The great lin, bend, and the branches creak-"Ah, why d live? He is false!" she said.

A shrick is held through the gathering storm A rushing five darkens the air; Out from the craprings a slender form,
And the maid's grief lies buried there.

Towers the graying grim and high;
Drips the bloorom its rugged side;
Loud and shrill the eagles call
O'er the mutter wash of the angry tide!

But Storm King as to o'd Cro' Nest, Where the pintees wave and the hor Though the Moha sleeps 'neath that rocky

While the leaves his ruined castle fall.
To-day on the Hud, sailing by,
Under the shadow Breakneck Hill,
We tell the legend, 4 heave a sigh,
Where Nekama's mory lingers still.

ABOUWOMEN.

There are thirty-sen young ladies in the University of Califoria. Mrs. P. T. Barnum eeps her left hand

warm with six large ester diamond rings. the fair sex.

The Ladies' Dress Rerm Association, of Boston, is preparing book which is expected to revolutionize ininine costume. There are three ladies ithe class of '75 at Syracuse University, six the class of '76,

five in that of '77, and fi in the class of lege of the state having jus been opened

A young lady in Sedgwichounty, Kansas, advertises that she willive \$200 for a young man who will love her la kind and gentle manner.

The Boston women's dress committee have engaged a room in Bojston Place for a store and a bureau of infemation on matters connected with dress refem.

bequeathed \$1,500 to a domestic dring her soon commence quarreling with her again. life, and after her death the princial to go to the Association of the Home of he Good

The University of Leipsic has confered on a young Jewish lady, Fraulein Rosa Rubin- family of some steamboat captain, on Clark stein, the degree of doctor of philoophy. avenue, between Thirteenth and Four-Some two years back she gave a course of popular lectures on science.

The women do vot quite generally where they have the right. The London Examiner find her by accident, and begged her to resays: "In sixty-six municipal elections, out of every 1,000 women who enjoy equal carnest in his promises and entreaties that rights with men on the register, 516 went she finally consented. Mrs. Brown to the polls, which is but forty-eight less says than the proportionate number of men."

And so the ladies of Kansas aspire to the ballot. The Leavenworth Times of Wadnes- Burkesville, telling her of Mrs. McMahan's

poetry, the eloquent compliments, and the generous and affectionate enthusiasm of the great multitude-it is the thing best worth

At the time of Dr. Francis E. Anstie's death the British Medical Journal notes that he was actively engaged as the dean and colecturer on medicine in the new school of medicine for women in London, in furthering woman's thorough medical education at an establishment fitted on the same plan as the great metropolitan schools.

The report of the commissioner of education for 1873 shows that in that year the institutions for the education of women in the United States numbered 210, including 107 "colleges," actual or nominal, which had 24,613 students, including 1,025 in post graduate and special courses; while 97 co-educa-tional institutions reported 7,357 female students.

A 'telegraphers' newspaper, speaking of the employment of women as operators, says that their power is already felt in the style of conversation between male operators over the wires. Low jests and vulgarity have grown less frequent, and an intimation that there is a female operator on a circuit puts a quietus on the most virulent of blasphemers.

MURDER AND CREMATION.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER IN MONROE COUNTY, ILLINOIS-DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME AND ARREST OF THE MURDERER-THE HOR-RIRLE DETAILS.

The St. Louis Globe of the 14th inst. contains the following account of the murder of unparalleled atrocity in Illinois, mention One of the most atrocious murders heard of The average cost of county examiners was in the annals of crime has just been brought to light in Monroe county, Ill., 25 miles from St. Louis. A well known lady of that county had been missing since the evening of the 8th of last August, and the neighbors, after a few weeks had elapsed, began to suspect that she had been a victim of foul play, and connected her husband with their suspicions. Subsequent developments, it would seem, have tended to prove all their be correct. On the suspicions to evening of the 8th of August Barney Mc-Mahan, a farmer residing in Monroe county, Ill., a short distance from the town of Burkesville, on the Maysville road, had quite The men are decked with arrow and spear, and the women of wampum and eathers vain. Burkesville, on the Maysville road, had quite a serious quarrel with his wife, and in the presence of his children struck her several times. The same evening he told his children-a girl 18 years old and two boys, aged respectively 14 and 16 years-to go to an acquaintance's house and stay all so that they could to church the next morning. This was something unusual, as be never allowed his children to remain over night away from home. The next morning the children came back, and found that their stepmother was not there, and when they asked the father for information concerning her, they were told that she had taken the morning train for St. Louis. This is considered a very circumstantial point against him, as there ney, and mayors of cities, and see that all estimated in money. Nothing Sunday. was missing the until Mr. Protine, a private detective of this city, and Mr. Reiss, the prosecuting attorhis wife. These gentlemen had quietly gone to work on the case, and investigated the farm of McMahan, and watched for any suspicious circumstances which could prove their surmises to be correct. They were told by the neighbors that he had

> KEPT A FIRE BURNING on a field about four hundred yards from

the house, for two weeks, and as there was not a tree on McMahan's farm, and the nearest place that wood could be obtained at was about a half mile from his farm, his keeping the fire burning was looked upon at once as a very suspicious circumstance. In a field that had been plowed over but a short time ago the gentlemen found a lot of charred bones, one of them a jaw-bone, containing several teeth, one of which was broken, several steel buttons usually worn on a dress. and a lot of hair-pins. These were found in the field among the embers of the fire. When questioned concerning the fire, McMahan said that he was burning his chickens which had died from cholers, and that that was what caused such a terrible stenca, but the chickens had died sometime before harvest, and this statement was regarded as too incredible by all. The facts of the case, as have been developed, are in session. The average number of schools these: Barney McMahan was arrested upon suspicion which strongly pointed toward him as the murderer of his wife, and as he was known to be continually quarreling with schools a day and make his visits effectual. Paris now has two beer shops managed her and abusing her, he was arrested and Indeed it seems to have been the intention by women, wherein al he operators are of held to await the preliminary examination, which came off last Wednesday morning, and occupied all day. Twenty-three witnesses were examined, and the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence adduced against him. He was consequently placed under \$1,000 bonds, and released Learning that a sister of the murdered lady was residing in this city, on Seventh and Market streets, a Globe reporter hunted her up, and had a conversation with her in re-Bittle Rock has the crad of female edu- gard to her sister's death. Her sister, Marcation in Arkansas, the fir woman's col- garet Marshall, was born on April 8, 1844, within five miles of the place where she was murdered. She married McMahan about six years ago, since which she had lived a very hard life. He was continually abusing her, and very frequently beat her. He so

BADLY MISTREATED HER.

that twice she was compelled to have him arrested. She had left him several times, but he would invariably come to her and beg and entreat her to return home, which she would finally do, and they would get Mark M. Simpson, of Boston recently along nicely for a week or so, but he would Once he grew so brutal in his treatment toward her that she had to leave him and come to St. Louis. She came here in company with a Mrs. Clifford, of Waterloo, and got a situation as a domestic in the teenth streets. While she was in the city McMahan would come up from Monroe county at different times and try to find her, turn home with him. He seemed to be so that she had not seen her sister for two years, but received word, about a morth after her disappearance, from day last (the day after election) renarks: strange disappearance, and asking her if she The votes of Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Wil- had seen anything of her; if not, to look liams were challenged at the Third Ward around and see if she could ascertain her polls yesterday, but we believe the vites whereabouts. This is the first intimation, Egypt has 90,000 children in her school, and the Khedive, in an attempt to combat the prejudice regarding female education, has established a large school for girls at Carro where, besides an elementary education, sewing, washing and dressmaking are that McMahan had murdered her sister, as all the circumstances pointed to him see that the methods. This is the first intimation, Mrs. Brown said, she had received that her sister was missing. She said that she had often wondered why her sister would not leave McMahan, for she was very intelligent and well educated, and a good reasoning, washing and dressmaking are sewing, washing and dressmaking are that McMahan had murdered her sister, as taught.

THE TEST OF FIGURES.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY. AN ACTUAL SAVING IN MONEY OF \$146,507-REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Below will be found the chapter on the economy of the county superintendency which will appear in the forthcoming report now in press: It is well known that the office of county

superintendent costs the state more than did

that of county examiner. This no doubt

was expected by the legislature when the change was made, as they allowed the superintendent one-third more per diem, and gave him work to do that would require more of his time. The mere fact, therefore, that the office of county superintendent costs more than that of county examiner is no reason for condemning the change. It must be shown that there is too great a difpenditure of that difference. It is the object place, to compare the labors of the two officers, and the results of those labors. to see whether they justify the addi- same section: "He shall labor tional expense of county superintendency. every practicable way to elevate the Reports have been received at this office standard of teaching and to improve the from 77 counties, stating the annual cost of condition of the schools of the county." the office of county examiner, and the first tendent. The total cost of the county su- ty superintendents, such as preparing a of which has already been made by telegraph: the whole state, the cost would be \$75,275 32. monthly reports of the teachers, assisting

> annual cost of county superintendents.
>
> Is it wise to expend this difference? Cerreturns for it. What more, then, does the the labor would require extra time. county superintendent do than the examiner What greater results follow his labors? The new law provides that the duties of the school examiner shall be performed by the county superintendent. The principal additional duties required of him are set forth in the following quotations from the law: "The county superintendent shall have the general superintendence of the schools of his county. He shall attend each township institute at least once in each year, when he shall preside at the same and conduct its exercises. He shall visit each school of the county at least once each year, for the purpose of increasing their usefulness, and elevate, as far as practicable, the poorer schools to the standard of the best. He shall encourage Teachers' Institutes and associations, and shall labor in every practicable way to elevate the stand-

ard of teaching, and to improve the condition of the schools of the county." Sec. 39. "The county superintendent shall, at least once in each year and as much oftener as he may deem proper, fully examine the dockets. St. lines, forfeitures, unclaimed fees, liquor liwoman ly collected, roported and paid over to the proper fund or revenue. He shall see that the full amount of interest on school funds McMahan under arrest as the murderer of deficit of interest on any school fund or a superintendency. loss of any school fund or revenue by the county, that proper warrants are issued for Enumeration of children. the reimbursement of the same." Sup. Sec.

> It is also made his duty by the law, whenever any officer, for any reason, fails to pay over any claims due the school funds or revenues, to institute suit in the name of the state for the recovery of the same, From this it appears that his principal extra duties in addition to those required of the examiner are:

1. To visit every school in his county at least once in each year. 2. To organize and conduct, as far as he is able, the township institutes. 3. To examine all officers' dockets, records and accounts, where he is liable to find any this delinquent claims due the school funds or

4. To have the general superintendence of the schools of his county. Let us survey the labor required in the performance of these extra duties:

It is no small matter to canvass an entire county and visit all its schools, especially at every school, from the fact that they limit the number of devoted to visiting schools to any number

than this spent in this way.

That will be 75 days of arduous labor uired of the county superint endent from

half day visits to each school. It may be objected that the examiners were also required to visit schools. So they were. But unfortunately the law placed two limitations on this requisition that rendered it almost a nullity. First, they were only required to visit their schools as often as they deemed it necessary; and secondly, the county commissioners were authorized to limit the examiner in the discharge of all his duties to any number of days they pleased. Under this law a large portion of the examiners did not deem it necessary to visit their schools at all, but were lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc., and left the schools to take care of themselves. Of those who, did deem it necessary, many of them were limited by the commissioners to so small a number of days, that, after they had performed the duties unconditionally required of them, they had no time left for visiting schools. appears, that when we eliminate all those who were engaged in some other employment and did not deem it necessary to visit schools, also those whose time was so limited by the county commissioners that they could not visit any, very little visiting was doneaccount, especially in view of the low esti-mate made of the time spent by superin-

tendents in visiting. LABOR IN TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

tendent to attend each township institute at least once in each year, to preside at the

devoted to the examination of teachers, examination of records, etc.

The law already quoted imposes great labor on the county superintendents in the way of examining dockets, records, etc., all chan-nels through which flow additions to the school funds and revenues. One has only to read the law to convince him, that if faith tully obeyed, it will require considerable time to visit the various parts of the county and examine so many records. We have no statistics in this office showing the amount of time that has been devoted to that work but many of the superintendents in their written reports state the time. From observing these I think I am certainly within bounds when I say they have given on an average ten days to this work, and if they had all been able to fully meet the requirements of the law, they would have devoted much more time to that work. None of this labor, not a moment of this time, was required of the examiner.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

Besides these specific duties the law provides that the County Superintendent shall ference in the cost, and that the labors per- have the general superintendence of the formed by the superintendents and the reschools of his county. No such labor and sults of those labors do not justify the exresponsibility were imposed on the Examiner. I have no means of estimating the of this article, in the first place, to compare iner. I have no means of estimating the mine the exact difference; in the second clause of the law. Some idea of it may be formed from another clause in the

Under these provisions a great variety of year's cost of the office of county superin- useful labor has been peformed by the counperintendents for the 77 counties is \$63,- course of study for schools and a daily pro-002 73. At the same rate for 92 counties, or gramme to direct the teacher, requiring in grading the schools, settling difficulties \$38,707 16, which is \$36,568 16 less than the between pupils and teacher, and teacher and The sea be still, wheat grow in the city's ways; parents, etc. Some of this would be done while he was visiting the schools; hence I tainly not, unless the results show ample make no estimate of it, although much of Let us summarize:

In examing dockets, records, etc.

At \$4 00 per day this would be \$400 00 to each county superintendent for labor that was not required of the examiner. In 92 Ah, loved and lost! ah, sweet and seventeen! counties this would amount to \$36,800 00, a few dollars more than the excess of the cost of county superintendents over that of county examiners. It thus appears all the extra received by the superintendents. a little besides, is for extra work. that the work formerly done by the exam- Nor is there any to tell us what they mean. iners is now done by the superintendents at a less cost to the state than under the old That New-Year's Eve they quarrel'd. Love men law.

Having ascertained the extra labors of the county superintendent, and that his extra pay arises wholly from extra labors imposed by the legislature, it remains for us to ex amine the results of those labors to see records and accounts of the clerk of the whether they justify the expenditure of the courts, county auditor, county commission superintendents additional pay. These re- To-morrow-but those mocking gods sald Nay. ers, justices of the peace, prosecuting attor- sults are of two kinds: 1. Those that can be not be so estimated. Let us consider them censes, and surplus dog tax, etc., are prompt- in this order. What then are the moneyed results of the county superintendent's extra labors? Compare the following statistics for ney of Monroe county, had placed Barney is paid and apportioned, and when there is a liner, and for 1874, the first year of county 1872, the last year under the county exam-

654,364 Enrollment of schools 463,204 Average attendence 293,851 12,420 12,655

From this table we glean the following

2. Increase in enrollment. 3. Increase in average attendance. 17,421 4. Increase in number of teachers. 235 In 1873 the per cent, of enrollment on the enumeration was 72. As the enumeration

in 1874 was increased 14,182, we would nat, urally expect that the enrollment would be increased 72 per cent, of this sum, 10,211, whereas we find increase has been 25,840! that it appears that 15,629 children, almost 16 under the labors of county superintendents that would not have been there under

ance on enumeration was 46. We would since removed to Kinmundy, Iil., went out therefore expect the average attendance in 1874 to be increased by 46 per cent. of the inexcess of 10,898. Thus it appears that nearly expedition he never returned alive. Night the superintendent to visit more than two have been inside the doors but for the sys

tem of county superintendency. The increase in the number of teachers and their wages has about kept pace with the inof the legislature for him to devote a day to crease in enumeration, and, therefore may be passed by unnoticed, and the increase provided that the commissioners should on enrollment and average attendance over days and above that which would naturally arise Urbana, he came across two boys nutting, from the increase in the enumeration may and inquired if they had seen his son, to less than the whole number of schools. The be considered a clear gain, due to the new least possible time, therefore, in which he order of things-principally to the influence could visit all his schools once is 50 days. of the county superintendents in their visits as the time actually employed in visiting what value, then, is this increase? This about to return, when the boys came

The total amount of tuition revenue expended during the year was \$2,675,323 30, which the county examiner was exempt. This divided by the average attendance, Or, if he carries out the evident intent of 311,272, gives the cost per pupil \$8 60. New the legislature, it will make five months' \$8 60 taken 10,898 times gives \$93,802 80, labor in the single item of visiting-the the actual money value to the state of county amount that really ought to be done, al- superintendency from this item alone, and though it would better be divided into two that too, notwithstanding the fact that last winter was the worst winter for attending school for several years, on account of bad roads and high waters.

FINAL SUMMARY.

Balance favoring county superintend-

tendents.

Labor performed not required of county examiners. By increasing the average attendance. 93,802 52,472 74 By examining dockets, records, etc ... Deduct excess cost of county superin-

Thus it appears that the state of Indiana has been benefited \$146,507 38 by adopting her system of county superintendency, when those items that can be considered in a financial point of view are carefully examined and the results obtained. There are other and higher benefits resulting from this system, the results of which can only be seen

the state, which time alone will reveal, and

upon the rapid increase of the school funds

and revenues, which is already indicated in

the reports to this office. The Belgian journals mention the death, at the age of 10 years and 11 months, of Frederic Van de Kerkhove, a young painter of The law requires the county superin- almost miraculous precocity. He was a

THE HAUNTED MILL.

There, in the midst of you low-lying land, She lived and loved; that mill and mould witness'd the first fruits of her dear-beught bliss,
Such trifles as a look, a touch, a kiss;
There clomb, nor climbing knew, love's hill

But thought all heaven within her little reach.

How should she hear of Virgit's kapless band?

What in the myrtle wold Love's martyrs Made Love's by ehrism of Love's cruel hand?

For never will love with woe be satisfied; Sad love, who longs for sighs and tears, as grass, Burned grass, for showers, and bees for bitter

thyme.

Read but my story, built in rustic rhyme,
About this miller's daughter, the village pride:
How on a New-Year's Eve it came to pass
Once long ago. a knave her faith belied;
How for love's links to her Death bonds of

Brought, where that old bridge breaks the braw The water flows, as it was wont to flow.
Idly along the meadows, past the mill;
Only the ground is white no more with meal,

No more the children hear the atering

wheel, dering; but round it wanton rushes blow The pool beneath the dam sleeps always still; On the latch her white hands lifted, to and fro The spider weaves his dusty web at will,

Here, when at eve the day to rest has lain, The dim sick last day of the dying year, The lated rustic hears in the hum of night, Or dreams he hears, some sound as soft and As the faint murmur of subsiding rain.

And with wide, round, reverted eyes of fear Sees by the mouldering beach a woman in pain, While horror battles in his hair to hear Her timid voice beseeching him, in vain And what is that which thus the wight affrays? Naught but the airy shape of her, long made Free of that city where never light nor dew The rosy-anded hours of morning threw On long and clear or short and cloudy days.

"Ah, disten!" she cries; but might as well have Her soft sad voice none yet has ever stay'd— None, though so strongly with stretch'd hands

she prays: Prays till the cock's crow chides the tardy morn Waiting, and hopes at last to tell her tale— So oid a tale! she hopes to tell it still; But only water washing past the mill, Only rank wild grass, and the weeping thorn Hear her, and pity, till white stars grow pale In heaven, and lo! another year is born. Then with such sighs her form is forced to fail. As winds wake whispering through a field o

Like summer fair, and dearer than full sails Home-set and long-expected, thy neat bands Of hair, one hue with the haze of sunset sands Lie tangled with salt weed, and suppery green, On some far rock, where lone the hoarse mew walls.

Wet weed for daisies where his hand had been; For with these gods nor pity nor prayer pre-

say,
These little lovers' angers but renew.
Not always. Late that night to meet his dame, And wet with gathering winter acorns, came Her halting lover; she, but all for play, Feign'd wrath; she wished him like a woman

For grace; he would not; then she turn'd away. To-morrow he at her feet his fault would rue;

For she, her lover's last sad gift to save— A toy whose worth love only could esteem A brooch or color'd glass, and such fine gold As peddiers sell, for her of wealth untold-Lost by the water's side, had found a grave Seeking it, fallen in the deep swift stream. But in the morn pass'd by a sorry knave, Her suitor scorn'd, and saw in the new sun's

Saw, seized, and show'd the gage he swore she

So lying, doom'd her dull swain to despair. Deem'd himself fooi'd, her false Alas, but she On the swift deep stream drifted out to sea! And now, each New-Year's Eve, though late, yet

By the broken bridge, say-kirted as of yore, She yearns to tell a tale for which none care; White long in his head dust-closed are win dow and door For whom her waste words soothe the wintry

AN ILLINOIS MYSTERY. THE MURDER OF YOUNG WILLIE HARRISON -THE MURDERERS IN JAIL.

paign, Ill., the 13th, contains the following regiments, were induced to enter the schools account of a strange murder near that place: aged 18, and the son of Thomas Harrison, In 1873 the per cent, of the average attend- then a carriage-maker of Champaign, but in a county is 100. Now it is impossible for lar attendance at school that would never parents sat up until midnight, worrying about their absent boy, and then retired. On Saturday morning the father started in a hunting excursion on the Monday previous. When he had nearly reached the creek that runs through the timber north of which they replied in the negative. He then requested that should they afterward see schools. This is a low estimate; for most of the superintendents report more time would have cost the state to educate these 11 than this spent in this way.

What value, then, is this increase? This ranning after him, saying they had found his son only a few yards from where they had first met him. He the spot, and there, sure enough, he found his darling son a stiffened corpse, lying on his left sice in a pool of blood, with a hole in the back of his neck, and a dead squirrel tied into one of the button holes in his coat. Willie's gun was missing, and the terrible suspicion at once flashed across his mind that somebody had killed him for his gun, which was a choice stub and-twist, Prussia and valmanufactured in The father was shocked beyond description and overwhelmed with grief, but a wagon was soon crime. All was shadowed in mystery. Mr. Harrison, indeed, suspected a certain colored man who had once manifested considerable admiration of the gun, but that was all. No clue having been obtained to the perpetrators of the crime, the county of Champaign at length offered a reward more. In that city there is an undertone of tor their apprehension With this incentive conviction. candidate for the presidency of the United before him, John F. Rittenhouse, a notorious criminal detective in these parts, commenced to work up the case. Keeping his eye on the people of the timber region, where the murder was committed, he learned, after a while, that a hard case, by in the general effect upon the illiteracy of the name of John White, aged about twen-

Rittenhouse, who now only waited his op-salmon, cheese or caviar, as a relish. My portunity. This was afforded by the culprit breakfast costs me, on an average, fifteen almost miraculous precocity. He was a native of Bruges, and had executed not less than 350 pictures. It has been proposed that there should be a public exhibition of his The secret of her career, said Miss Cushman in her graceful speech on Saturday night, has been that she was always in earnest. It is a noble lesson which the preliminary examination he was very rocessions. And out of all the brilliant display last Saturday night—the graceful speech of the same and conduct its exercises. Reports to the same and conduct its exercises. Reports to same and conduct its exercises. Reports to the same and conduct its exercises. Reports to this office show that the superintendents have on an average about fulfilled this law, some falling a little short, others doing more than the law required. Nowthere are on an average about infreen townships to the discuss the situation. An amicable set to discuss the situation of the members of in the vertical set there should be a public exhibition of his sworks.

The various bulliding and loan

of his, by the name of William Cozens, ages about eighteen. Rittenhouse, accompanied by Sheriff Core, of Champaign, caused him to be arrested and lodged in jail, where the two boys are now safely lecked up, each charg-ing the other with having done the dood. White's trunk was searched by Rittenheuse, and found to contain, among other things, a stout, short club, resembling a po-liceman's "billy," and a dark lanters. Having secured the marderers, the next thing was to find the gun, and complete the chain of testimeny. To de this Rittenhouse made a confederate of another prisoner in the same jail, who got White and Cozens te believe that his time would soon be out, and that if they would tell him where the gun was he would carry it off as soon as he was released, and then it could not be used against them. Being caught by this bait, they gave a full description where the gua was concealed, a plat of the locality was made, and the gun was found at the place described. Since then the gun has been fully identified by Mr. Harrison as the one carried by his son Willie. Indeed, the gun could readily be picked out from among a million, as it is shod with a horn band at the butt, and has a curled walnut guard covering the trigger, being unlike, in these two respects, any gun in general use. That Willie Harrison was killed for his gun no one doubts. It is supposed his murderers met him in the timber. and that one of them asked to look at his gun, and, having got it, stepped behind him and shot him in the back of the neck as before stated. The shot found in the wound corresponded exactly with the shot carried in the pouch found in Willie's pocket when the body was discovered.

THE B. & O. MAGNATE. SKETCH OF A REMARKABLE MAN-THE

MANNER IN WHICH A ROAD IS MADE SELF-SUSTAINING.

"Gath" writes thus to the Chicago Tribune concerning the president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad: Writing in the library of Congress last week. I saw a portly figure at the head of a body of strangers walking up and down and explaining things. I recognized that rubicund face, bluish gray eye, and solid, unanxious tread and pace-the Baltimore & Ohio railway magnate, John W. Garrett. He has been in Europe for more than two years. In the interim his fellow-capitalist and friend, John Hopkins, has passed to the grave. During his absence, although forbidden to attend to business, Garrett wrote by every mail, and had the epitomzed work sent out to him. His kinsfolks-John King and Mr. Keyser-have been at the quarters of the presidency in his absence. King exercising a viceroyalty and Keyser moving up and down the line and through the commercial centers. Whatever the reasons or philosophy, this management of this railroad is vindicated above everything of the kind in the western world. The great panic swept over the country a year ago, and drove Vanderbilt to Wall street and Scott to protest, while these Scotch-Irish-Dutchmen of Baltimore were as oblivious of the panic as that Frederick county man who, having ploughed all day, some little peebles in my boots," and forthwith hauls out a pair of snuffers and a cartwrench. There was no scrip nor water in Garrett's boots. All the stock there was old

"That is the only railroad in America," said Shanly, the Canadian who built the Hoosac tunnel, "able in any contingency to take care of itself."

The power of the railroad is no secret. It consists in learning whatever is good from the present age, and forgetting nothing that was good in former ones. Once or twice there has been a stockholders' movement to divide more carnings or split the stock a little thinner; but the absolution and the old-fashioned esgacity of Garrett have prevented this going through. His metto has been : "Economy in every detail, from a pound of nails up." "Time," says Garre t, is "longer than speculation. Sell nothing; restrict dividends for the make of the long credit of the stock; all wait together, stockholders and officers! Invest the surplus in the system. A letter to the St. Louis Globe from Cham-Let politics alone. Weither conciliate it nor antagonize it. Particularly do not corrupt it, or you will get its appetite on edge, and it On Friday, October 29, 1873, Willie Harrison, will gnaw you all your days. Responsibility in the working force;

CONSERVATISM IN THE MANAGEMENT: patience in the stock list. Do not fool with localisms. Side branches must construct crease in the enumeration, which would be taking with him a bouble-barreled shot-gun themselves. Push for large terminal points, that season of the year when the schools are 6,523. But the actual increase was 17,421, an and a supply of ammunition. From that and the side places must build toward the stem we extend in their general direction." Mr. Garrett took this road a short time before the war. He was a provision dealer, the son of a banker-Scotch-Irish Presbyterian on one side, Pennsylvania-German same ground traversed by him and Willie on the other. He had a hard, round head, slow and gracious manner, a large, rolling, acute plausibility, which reminded people of a Holiand burgomaster. He was never in a hurry, but always very prompt; five minutes of reflection he gave to every second of speech, except when he had a great occasion, and then he had done the thinking him to inform him, which they promised to do. Mr. Harrison then pushed forward a Suppose we adopt the mean between these working up the township institutes. Of half mile or so further, and was His pertinacity was indescrible, returned and returned again the same point, and by weight and the leanreturned in breathless haste with the boys to ing power, not attrition nor intrigue, carried the position, or persisted until it was lost. He had large Baltimore appetites for tood, and his steady animal heat counteracted any intellectual relapse or melancholy, if he could be capable of it. Between work and eating, they say, his organism for a time grew unstrung. He worked on a full stomach for fifteen years around this rail-road, and then a tendency to vertigo became so manifest that he had to give over and go to Europe. He told me that he had perfectly capable assistants, and should not resume his labor with so much wilfulness. Garrett is essentially a coroner's inquest held, but no fact developed merchant. He has led this railroad from 35 tending to show who had perpetrated the cents on the stock up to \$1 35 and more, against the ceiling. From a road, badly off between Baltimore and Wheeling, it is now a road to Staunton, to Danville, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburg, to Sandusky, to Chicago. It may yet be a road to Omsha and New Orleans. Its ambition stops at Balti-

> "Bachelor" says, in a communication to the New York Times, on the subject of matrimony practially considered: "I have a good room for which I pay \$20 a month, ty-eight years, had been seen with a double-barreled gun, which he would put under his with gas and fire. I cook my own breakcoat whenever he was approached by any fast, which consists usually of fresh rolls and butter, with coffee or chocolate, and From that hour White was shadowed by a couple of eggs or a few oysters, with fruit in season, and, if I choose a little pickled

teeling that John W. Garrett may become a